Claims

1. A method for data transmission between two communications devices via a packet-oriented communications network (ATM-KN),
a time-slot-oriented data format (IOM-2) formed from a periodic sequence of channel-specific information segments (B1, B2, M, D) being provided for data transmission between the communications devices,
characterized in that
for data transmission via the packet-oriented communications network (ATM-KN), a user data area (N) of a data packet (ATMZ) used for the data transmission is subdivided into at least one first subpacket (TP1) of a first length and into a second subpacket (TP2) of a second length, data of the same channel-specific information segment (B1, B2, M, D) being transmitted in each case in a first subpacket (TP1).

2. The method as claimed in claim 1,
characterized in that
the data transmission takes place between communications terminal devices (KE1,..., KEn) and a switching system (PBX), the communications terminal devices (KE1,..., KEn) being connected via at least one transfer unit (ATM-HUB) to the packet-oriented communications network (ATM-KN).

3. The method as claimed in claim 1 or 2,
characterized in that
a first subpacket (TP1) can be allocated in each case to the channel-specific information segments (B1, B2, M, D), the transmission of a first subpacket (TP1) being suppressible.

4. The method as claimed in one of the previous claims, characterized in that
dummy data are transmitted in the second subpacket (TP2), and
in that the length of the second subpacket (TP2) is selected in such a way that the total length of the transmitted first subpackets (TP1) and the second subpacket (TP2) corresponds to the length of the user data area (N) of the data packet (ATMZ).

5. The method as claimed in one of the previous claims, characterized in that
the second data packet (TP2) is at least 8 bytes long.

6. The method as claimed in one of the previous claims, characterized in that
the first subpackets (TP1) in each case have one cell header (SH) with a segment identifier (CI) and a length identifier (LI),
the respective first subpacket (TP1) being allocated by the segment identifier (CI) to a channel-specific information segment (B1, B2, M, D), and the number of data transmitted in the respective first subpacket (TP1) being defined by the length identifier (LI).

7. The method as claimed in one of the previous claims, characterized in that
the time-slot-oriented data format (IOM-2) is the standardized IOM-2 data format.

8. The method as claimed in one of the previous claims, characterized in that
data are transmitted via the packet-oriented communications network (ATM-KN) on the basis of the ATM data format (Asynchronous Transfer Mode).

9. The method as claimed in claim 8,
characterized in that
the two-way conversion between the time-slot-oriented data format (IOM-2) and the ATM data format is carried out according to an agreement known as the fifth ATM adaptation layer AAL5.

10. The method as claimed in claim 8 or 9,
characterized in that
data to be transmitted between a communications terminal device (KE1,..., KEn) and the switching system (PBX) are transmitted via an existing dedicated connection between the switching system (PBX) and the ATM transfer unit (ATM-HUB) via which the communications terminal device (KE1,..., KEn) is connected to the ATM-based communications network (ATM-KN).

11. The method as claimed in claim 8 or 9,
characterized in that
data to be transmitted between a communications terminal device (KE1,..., KEn) and the switching system (PBX) are transmitted via a connection individually set up for this data transmission between the switching system (PBX) and the ATM transfer unit (ATM-HUB) via which the communications terminal device (KE1,..., KEn) is connected to the ATM-based communications network (ATM-KN).